

## A SOBER ANSWER to an ANGRY CRAFTSMAN, of Saturday the 6th of August, 1737.

**I**T may be justly said that the Author of the *Craftsman*, in his Paper of last Saturday, complains loudly of small Acts of Severity, though, in the Opinion of most People, the Publick will one Day smart for that Lenity with which he has been treated. He is very desirous of insinuating, that he has suffered not as a Delinquent, but as a Confessor; and humbly desires us to take his own Word for it, that in case he should think fit to write *Treason* under the present Reign, he ought to be canonized, though it is possible he might be condemned for it. These are certainly very whimsical Notions; or, at least, they would be so any where else; but, in the *Country Journal*, they are certainly *Flights of Wit*. With like Modesty, a Brother of his christens his long *String of Conundrums, Common Sense*; as the Sign-Post of a Country Inn brags of *Neat Wine*, tho' there is nothing but miserable Brew'd Stuff in the House.

AFTER this Stroke at the Government for presuming to use its Authority, in its own Defence, we are next entertained with a smart Dissertation on the Folly of Those who presume to write in Defence of the Administration, as if the Ministry were bound to make it a Point of Conscience to suffer themselves to be abused every Saturday by these Gentlemen, untouched, and unanswer'd: But, says the judicious Mr. D'Anvers, they cannot answer me: And why? Because they are Blockheads, says he; Because you will take no Answer, say I: Oherwise you may have Answers as plain and as full as ever Man had. By way of Sample, let me consider the last Saturday's *Craftsman*.

Mr. D'Anvers says, that those who defend the Government say he reasons *wrong* upon right Principles, and applies, very unjustly, what the *Whigs* offered against the Government of King Charles II. to prejudice the People against the Administration of his Present Majesty. Well, and what does he say to this? Why, truly, that *L'Estrange, Parker, and Dryden*, said the same thing in favour of King Charles's Government, while it remained the *Established Government*, notwithstanding it is allowed now the People were very badly governed; from whence he would draw this Conclusion, That such as defend the Present Government, deserve no better Reward than *L'Estrange, Parker, and Dryden*; for that, notwithstanding all their Pretences, the Government was no worse then, than it is now. But I say, that this Inference is false, and I will undertake to prove it: If I err, let this Gentleman set me right. One thing by the way: I call no Names, I breathe no Threats: And therefore, if he thinks fit to answer me, I bar all *Bullying and Billingsgate*.

THAT there were Papers wrote with great Vehemence and Spirit, and, at the same time, with great good Sense and Truth, against King Charles the Second's Administration, is granted; and that Sir Roger *L'Estrange*, Mr. *Dryden*, and the Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, did, in the Language of the *Craftsman*, reason *wrong* on right Principles, is also certain: But what has this to do with the Reign of *George the Second*? If the Administration under one King was *wrong*, does it follow, that the other's Administration cannot be right? Or, because the Writers in those Times defended a bad Cause, must we conclude that the Writers in these have no good one? What sort of Logick is this? Of all the Reigns

mentioned in the *English History*, not one was more pestered with Libels, than that of Queen Elizabeth: Will the *Craftsman* say, that her's too was a weak Administration? But how did the Government deal with their Opponents? Why, they answered every thing that had the Appearance of Reason; and, for such Pamphlets as carried in them no Appearance of Reason, they punished the Authors, Printers, and Publishers, of them, with a Severity unknown to these Times: Yet the Reign of Queen Elizabeth makes a glorious Figure, even in the Fourteen Volumes of the *Craftsman*, though I am morally certain these Gentlemen would have come very indifferently off if they had written in her Time. Should I follow the Example of Mr. D'Anvers, I ought now to put on Airs of Triumph, and, having shewn that the Reign of Queen Elizabeth was libelled, to conclude that I have unanswerably proved the present is a good Reign, because it has been libelled. But I am conscious to myself that these Examples prove nothing more than that Men of Spirit will attack a bad Administration, and Men of Malice and Ambition will make use of their Arguments to asperse a good one: The main Point in Dispute, viz. Whether the present Government is justly censured, or basely slandered? remains where it did: But for the Satisfaction of my Readers, I will endeavour to shew, that the Case of King Charles's Reign is not parallel with the present, and that what was the Language of Publick Spirit then, can be no other than the Language of Faction now.

IN the Reign of King Charles II. there were all along great Suspensions of the King's Religion, and not without Reason, if we may believe the late Bishop of Ely, that he *Lived a Secret, and died a Professed Papist*. This alone was sufficient to justify a Dislike to the Court. But there is no such Cause now. The King affected to make Parliaments the Creatures of his Will; he would not permit the Freedom of Speech used by Members in the House of Commons; some who stood in near Relations to him having basely and barbarously attacked and wounded a Person of Distinction for speaking his Mind freely in that House: At other times he shewed an Inclination to govern without Parliaments, and would have it construed a Crime in People to wish that he would think otherwise. Can any thing of this Sort be objected, by those who dislike it most, to the present Administration? When these Methods would do no longer, and Parliaments became absolutely necessary, a Project was formed at Court for obtaining what Parliaments they pleased, by getting either by fair Means or foul, the Charters of the greatest Corporations from them, and thereby acquiring the Power of naming such Returning Officers as would serve their Purposes: Have any *Quo Warranto's* been issued in our Times? Or, have any Attempts been made of a like Nature? With what Propriety then can it be said that those who have attacked the Present Ministry have acted from the same Motives which influenced those Patriots who opposed the Administration in the Days of King Charles?

I humbly conceive that I have answered all that looks like Argument in the *Country Journal* of Saturday last; all the rest of the Paper is spent in declaiming against the Government for not suffering the *Craftsmen* to write what they please, and suffering other People to write what does not please them. For my Part, I cannot conceive how a Person who presumes so much on his own Abilities as Mr. D'Anvers does, can offer such Stuff to the Publick! He has himself shewn, that a bad Government made use both of Laws and Writers to defend itself; and must that which I have proved to be a good one, be

denied these Helps? Must they be insulted with Impunity, and hope to repel Slander with Silence. This might indeed serve the Cause of the Malcontents, who would then insult their Charges should be taken *pro confesso*, and demand from the Publick, as in Cases of High Treason, that they should pass Judgment on the Ministry for standing Mute.

IT has been in the same Paper attempted, by its Author, to remove the Proceedings upon an *Offensive Journal* before the People, which is a Court, whither, for his own sake, I won't follow him. Mr. D'Anvers has said all he could to extenuate what has been taken, *Prima facie*, for a Libel: Far be it from me to press the Charge against him, or to open the Nature of his Fault in taking so odd a Method of justifying a *Restraint on the Stage*, by pointing out, at his Peril, the ill Uses which might be made of it: I am so far from triumphing in his Misfortunes; so far from taking the least Pleasure in the Severity he complains of, that I wish from the Bottom of my Heart he could write with greater Caution, and thereby defend himself from those Evils which he bears with such Impatience. But if he will not do this, I cannot pre-judge the Merits of his Cause, and implicitly condemn the Government of Cruelty, because in that Light he considers what they think Justice. I must go farther, and put this Gentleman in mind that nothing can better justify Severity against him, than his own Writings: He breathes an open Spirit of Persecution against all Opponents: He declares them to be the weakest and wickedest People in the World: He is angry that they are not either silenced or punished; nay, he punishes them himself as far as he is able, by fixing on them the worst of Names. After all this, he is out of Patience that the Administration will not be abused on as easy Terms as these Writers, and raves at a *Spice* of that Usage he would bestow on Others. If nothing will serve him but Impunity, and an implicit Belief of what he says, let him alter his Manner of Writing; let him keep within the Bounds prescribed by the Laws of the Land, and then no Ministry can hurt him; let him observe strictly the Laws of Reason, and no Writer will be able to refute him. On these Terms he may be esteemed an able Writer: But while he spreads Sedition, and treats all who oppose him with Arrogance, I doubt his Condition may grow worse; but I am sure it never can grow better.

R. FREEMAN.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from Petersburg, That on the 2d of July, the Count de Munich made himself Master of Oczakow, where were betwixt 17 and 20,000 Janissaries and Arnauts.

The following is the Extract of a Letter to the Czarina, from Count Munich himself, dated at Oczakow, the very Day that he took that Place.

I Arrived a few Days ago with your Imperial Majesty's Army before Oczakow. I immediately made all the necessary Dispositions for attacking it; and by means of the Fortify'd Gardens which the Enemy had abandon'd on our Right, I made my Approaches towards the Town with all the Success that could be desired. Yesterday we drove the Enemy from their Intrenchments, and fortify'd Lines about the Place, and pushed them to the very Counter-scarp of the Fortrefs. Tho' Your Majesty's Troops had been continually employ'd for three Days successively, and skirmishing every now and then with the Enemy, yet I this Day resolved to give a General Storm; considering the

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the Situation of the Place, and that the Garrison, which already consisted of between 17 and 20,000 Janissaries, Arnauts, and others, all pick'd Men, expected a considerable Supply: And this Resolution was, by the Divine Protection, happily executed. We immediately forced our Way to the Palisades: And tho' the Issue was a while doubtful, because of the brave Defense made by so numerous a Garrison; yet so extraordinary was the Valour of your Imperial Majesty's Troops, and to brisk the Attack, that the Enemy were forced in a Moment to hang up the White Flag, and to surrender, so that the Town is now in our Hands. I most humbly congratulate your Imperial Majesty on this new Victory, which the Almighty has granted to your Arms. This Action was not performed without some Loss on our Side, considering the Duration of the Fights, and the Defense made by the Enemy, who fought like Men desperate; yet the Number of our Slain is not very great, but that of the Wounded is more considerable.

As to the General Officers, I have the Honour most humbly to inform your Imperial Majesty, that I left the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, General of the Ordnance, to guard the Lines of Circumvallation, against any Enemy that might appear there; and that the Prince of Brunswick was always with me during the Storm, in which he signalized himself very much, and had a Horse kill'd under him. The General Rumainzow, and Lieutenant-General Biron are well, as is also the Adjutant-General Buzow, who led on your Imperial Majesty's Guards with very great Bravery. The Lieutenant-Generals Kaite and Löwendahl, together with the Major-General Arrakzyes, are wounded; and I cannot sufficiently express to Your Majesty the Valour which those Generals, as well as the other Officers and Soldiers shew'd upon this Occasion. I will send Your Majesty the other Particulars by a fresh Courier, rather than delay the Departure of this.

The Court had also received an Express from Velt Marshal Laszi, with Advice, that on the 19th of June, O. S. he pass'd into the Crim-Tartary, over a Bridge of Boats, which he caused to be laid over an Arm of the Sea at Cadzis; that he marched from thence towards Arrabat, eight Leagues from Kerez; that the Vice-Admiral Bredal, who commands the Flotilla, was to land the Troops he had on board his Fleet, to make a Diversion some Leagues from Kerez; that General Laszi had met with no Manner of Opposition, because the Kan stay'd with his Army expecting him all the while at Precop; and that a single Detachment of 400 Tartars falling in the Way, had been defeated, and put to Flight.

Other Letters from Petersburg say, That Count Munich's Express brought Advice, that the Garrison of Oczakow, which surrendered at Discretion, and was made Prisoners of War, was removed to Pultowa: That 86 Brass Guns were found in the Place, in good Condition, 20 other Cannon damaged, 26 Mortars, some Hauwitzers, and above 12,000 Muskets, but no great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions; because their Magazines had been destroyed by the Russians Bombs: That Count Munich, after having left a Garrison of 10,000 Men in Oczakow, was marched again, and advanced 12 Werstes, or Russian Miles, beyond Oczakow, in quest of the Turkish Army. 'Tis added, that the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg has also defeated a great Detachment of Tartars, and taken a good Number of Horses from them; of which he has sent the finest to Petersburg, and particularly Four, as a Present to the new Duke of Courland.

The Town of Oczakow, which lies near the Mouth of the Nieper, about 37 Miles N. E. from Bialogrod, first belong'd to the Lithuanians, from whom it was taken by the Tartars, and upon their Defeat by the Poles, in 1644, afterwards receiv'd a Turkish Garrison. Tho' 'tis no very considerable Place, yet the Conquest of it is of the more Importance to the Russians, because it gives them a free Communication with the Army of Velt

Marshal Laszi, and a better Opportunity of receiving Provisions by the Borysthenes.

Letters of the 23d ult. from Vienna, say, That the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, being not able to stand against the Imperial Troops, the Hospodars of those two Provinces had sent Deputies, to declare their Submission to the Emperor, and their Desire of his Protection.

On the 22d of July last, O. S. the Count de Grun, Colonel Commandant of the Foot Regiment of Charles of Lorain, with 7 Post-Boys before him founding the Horn, arriv'd Post at Vienna, from the Grand Imperial Army in Hungary, with the agreeable News, That the Fortrets of Nissa, in which was a Garrison of 4000 Men, surrendered to the Emperor, on the 17th ditto. The Capitulation was signed on the 14th by General Philippi, who was sent beforehand with six Regiments of Horse, and by the Basha who was the Chief Commandant of the Town.

Nissa stands on a River of the same Name, which falls into the Morave, and is 50 Miles S. W. from Widdin, and about 115 S. E. from Belgrade. 'Tis a strong Town, and of great Importance. Prince Lewis of Baden with 15,000 Men defeated 80,000 Turks near this Place in 1689, and soon after took the Town, tho' it was well fortify'd; but in 1690 the Turks recovered it again, after three Weeks Siege.

Thus has General Philippi had the Honour of the Conquest of Nissa, the Basha of the Place being so intimidated, that he surrendered at the very first Summons, tho' General Philippi had but six Field-Pieces with him, and it would have been a Month before Count Seckendorff would have been in a Condition to have begun the Siege, because the Heavy Artillery was still at Semendria. Besides, Nissa was provided to have held out a formal Siege; for the Imperialists, when they took Possession of the Place, found no less than 145 Cannon and Mortars, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. The Turkish Garrison, and the Inhabitants that went out of the Place with them, are gone the Road of Sophia in Bulgaria, under a Convoy of a great Detachment of Horse. 'Tis believed, that the next Undertaking of the Imperial Army, after a few Days Rest, will be to enter Bulgaria, and lay Siege to Widdin.

The Joy both at the Court and City of Vienna, for this News, was very great, and would have been greater, but for Advices which they had two Days before, that the Army assembled in Croatia, and commanded by the Baron de Raunach, in the Room of the Count de Stubenberg, who was sick, marching to attack the Castle of Zathia, was surprized, on the 11th ult. O. S. near Vacap, by a Body of 10,000 Turks, who put the Imperialists to Flight, and pursued them to the very Cannon of the Fortrets of Carlstadt. Their Loss is variously reported. Some say it amounts to 1900 Men, and others to 2500; and that out of 600 Germans, that were Regular Troops, there escap'd only 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, and 55 Soldiers: That the Baron de Raunach himself, the Counts de Sereni and Cajani, the Baron d'Imfen, and several other Officers were kill'd: That the Turks gave no Quarter to their Prisoners; and after having cut off the Head of the Baron de Raunach, whom they found among the Slain, they fix'd it upon a Pike, and carried it in Triumph to the Castle of Vacap. Some Advices say, that this unfortunate Body of Germans consisted of 6000 Militia, besides the Regular Forces above-mentioned; and that they were encamped on the River Unna, not far from the Fortrets of Vihatich, when they met with this Surprize.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Army near Rinnitz in Wallachia, dated the 8th of July O. S. gives an Account of some Hot Work also in that Province.

On the 1st Instant Count Wallis, who commands this Army in Chief, sent the Baron Ghilany at the Head of a Detachment of Germans and Hungarians, both Foot and Horse, to march thro' the Pass of Ferzburg towards Turkish Wallachia, whither the whole Army was to follow him: But as the

Roads to and thro' this Pass were so tedious and difficult, that there was Danger of the Enemy's being inform'd of our Approach, the Baron detach'd Count Barkozy, a Lieutenant Colonel, with 250 Horse, to seize Campolongo, which is cover'd in some Measure by a large Convent. Accordingly the Count arriv'd there the 1st Instant, to the great Surprise of the Turks, who retir'd immediately to the Convent, where the Count Barkozy summon'd them to surrender, on promise that if they did so with a good Grace, he would do them no Harm; but they refus'd the Offer, and declared they would defend themselves to the last Extremity; upon which the Count caus'd the Convent to be invested, and the Gates to be broke open, when the Turks finding themselves press'd on all Sides, retir'd to a Tower, where in two Hours Time they were forced to surrender at Discretion: Upon this Occasion they had one Man kill'd, 1 wounded, and 50 others taken Prisoners. On our Side a Hussar was kill'd, the Count Casz, a Captain, and 4 Soldiers, were wounded. The Turkish Prisoners were sent to Transylvania; but one of them taking his Opportunity to shoot the Corporal of the Hussars who commanded their Guard, the rest were so exasperated, that they put every Man of 'em to the Sword.

The Letters from Vienna bring us the Substance of the Convention, made between the Emperor and the King of France, with regard to Corsica, as follows:

That their Majesties declare, and promise reciprocally, that they will not suffer the Island of Corsica to fall under the Dominion of any other Power but its present Lords, the Genoeses. That they will concert the necessary Measures, to prevent any Potentate whomsoever from mastering that Island, or from accepting it from the Hands of the desperate Rebels. That they will offer their Assistance to the Republick of Genoa, together with their Guaranty against all Acts of Violence with regard to its other Dominions, as long as the Rebellion of Corsica continues, and the whole Island is reconciled to its Obedience. And they add, moreover, that 'tis stipulated by this Convention, That even tho' the Republick should not accept of these Offers, the said two Powers would nevertheless employ the necessary Measures to suppress that Rebellion.

## L O N D O N.

Hampton Court, August 4. This Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on His Majesty, to congratulate Him on the Birth of a Princess; being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household; and Mr. Baron Thomson, their Recorder, made them the Compliments in the following Speech.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly entreat Your Majesty's Permission to congratulate Your Majesty upon the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of a Princess.

These Your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, having a just Sense of the many Blessings they enjoy under Your Majesty's Protection, rejoice at any Good attending Your Royal Family, and have a real Satisfaction by this Addition to it.

Every Branch of Your Illustrious Race will be dear and valuable to Your Majesty's Subjects, as it gives them a pleasing Prospect of the Continuance of that Happiness which Your Royal House has secured to this Nation.

We wish that all Your Majesty's Subjects were truly sensible of their Felicity. They would then acknowledge, that they are in the full Possession of their Liberties and Properties, that they are governed by Laws of their own making, under a mild and gracious Prince, who makes those Laws the Rule of his Actions.

Happy is the Lot of such a People!



These, Sir, being our humble Sentiments, We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that You may depend on the most hearty Endeavours in our Sphere, to promote a dutiful and affectionate Regard to Your Royal Person and Government, and a zealous Attachment to the Protestant Succession in Your Royal Family.

To which His Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

*I thank you for your Congratulations upon the Birth of a Princess, and I take very kindly this repeated Instance of your Duty to Me, and Affection to my Family.*

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, and his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Joseph Hankey, Esq; Alderman.

They were afterwards introduced to her Majesty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain; and Mr. Baron Thomson made their Compliments to her Majesty as followeth.

*May it please your Majesty,*

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of a Princess.

Every thing which brings Joy and Comfort to your Majesty, must give a true Satisfaction to all his Majesty's Subjects. Your Majesty's constant and indulgent Regard for their Welfare upon all Occasions, demands the most dutiful and grateful Return on their Part.

These his Majesty's most faithful Subjects, presume to tender their humble Acknowledgements, and to express their Joy upon this happy Occasion.

The Addition of a Princess to your Royal Family, yields them the agreeable Hope, of another Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, to be formed by your Majesty's pious Instructions: They beg Leave to offer their hearty Wishes for Prosperity to your Majesty, and every Branch of your Royal Family: That they may be happy themselves, and give Happiness to others; that they may prove a Blessing to Nations; and in that, and every other Respect, resemble your Majesty, and imitate your Royal Example.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer.

They all had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand.

They were afterwards entertained at Dinner.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 20th of October.

We hear that Sir Gerard Conyers, among his other Charitable Legacies, has left to St. Thomas's Hospital 1000*l.* and to the London Workhouse 100*l.*

By the Violence of the late Storm we hear, that the Fubbs Yacht lost her Mast coming up the River, and received other Damage: And that at Gravesend all the Custom-house Boats that waited there to carry the Tidesmen on board the Homeward bound Ships, were all shattered to Pieces, and by that Means several Vessels came up the River unguarded.

On Friday last Week Capt. Evans of Northfleet, in his Passage to London, accidentally met with a Grampus, supposed to be drove up by the strong Northerly Winds the Wednesday before. He gave him Chace several Hours, and had sometimes an Opportunity of striking him with a Ship-Ax. They for some Time lost Sight of him, but traced him again by the Water being bloody, till he began to float, they then got him long-side the Vessel, and have brought him up the River. He is about Thirty Feet long, and Five Ton Weight.

Mr. John Dash of London, and Mr. Thomas Ellis of Lewes in Sussex, returning in their Chaise from Epping Town, on Sunday last, were attacked by two Highwaymen well mounted, one on a Grey Gelding, the other on a bald Chestnut Mare, who took from Mr. Dash 17

Guineas, 7 Shillings, a Silver-hilted Hanger, and a Gold Watch; and from Mr. Ellis, 3 Guineas, 5 Shillings, and a Silver Watch. The Highwaymen beat them in a barbarous manner, and then made off towards the Earl of Tilney's, near whose House he was robb'd.

The Duke of Lorrain, Capt. Crompton, from Bencoolen; the Windham, Capt. Shuter, from Bombay; and the Grantham, Capt. Hale, from Bengal and Madras; are all safely arrived, on account of the East India Company. Capt. Holmes, of the Compton, who had his Ship burnt, is on board the Wyndham.

#### CARGOES of the Grantham and the Duke of Lorrain.

	Pieces		Pieces
Addaries	236	Mulmuls	483
Baftacs	8045	Photacs	2076
Bettellees	560	Romals	22530
Ditto Oringal	200	D <sup>o</sup> Silk Lunges	1073
Chillacs	934	Sallampores	18460
Chints Bengal	2550	Seerfucksers	1492
D <sup>o</sup> Baftacs Madras	192	Soofeys	2771
Ditto Moorees	500	Tanjecbs	1442
Coffacs	6859		
Coopes	512	lb.	
Chowtars	1372	812900 Pepper	
Cusftacs	510	42900 Rav.Silk, gr. lb.	
Doosooties	1325	67500 Redwood	
Doreas	208	580500 Saltpetre	
Ginghams	250	33700 Turmeric	
Garrals	6940		
Ditto Long	3525	Besides several Parcels	
Humhums	3554	of Goods, the Particulars	
Longcloth	18800	whereof are not yet known.	
Moorees	560		

#### CARGO of the Wyndham.

	Pieces	lb.	
Birampauts blue	2700	3000	Cardemons
Chelloes blue	800	19000	Carmenia Wool
Ditto red	100	615400	Pepper
Chints Caddy	200	13200	Raw Silk, gr. lb.
Guinea Stuffs	960	64900	Redwood
Niccanneses small	120	225000	Saltpetre
Ditto large	100	Besides several Parcels of	
Tapfeils large	100	Goods, the Particulars	
Ditto small	120	whereof are not yet known.	

On Sunday Morning, about Two o'clock, the House of Mr. Richard Bayes, the Green Man on Epping-Forest, was attempted to be broke open; but the Maid being up, on seeing a Light the Rogues made off. They are supposed to be some of Turpin's Gang, who endeavoured to get in, with Design to murder Mr. Bayes, Turpin having often declared his Intention to kill him.

Monday there was a great Disturbance at a Coffee-house in St. George's Fields, Southwark, on the following Occasion; the Master of the House, who is a Prisoner in the King's Bench, and a Member of their *Habeas Corpus Club*, (with whom it is a standing Law to preserve inviolably their Faith towards one another) had contracted a considerable Debt with a Brother Prisoner, which he refused to satisfy, and, upon Complaint of the injured Person, he was ordered to be called in, as they term it; but he not liking close Confinement, refused to obey the Orders, upon which a Possé was sent to compel him; but, before their Arrival, he was so well provided to receive them with Swords, Fire-Arms, &c. that they thought fit to retire, leaving him Master of his Castle.

There happen'd last Week as remarkable an Instance of the Giddiness of a Mob, as is at any time to be met with. Two loose Women in Holborn had pick'd up a Gentleman at Noon-Day in his Cups, and were enticing him home to their Lodgings, but their Design being discover'd, the Mob rose upon them, and the Word given out for Ducking run presently through the Crowd, who hurried the poor Wretches to the Chequer-Inn, and there duck'd them with their usual Lenity. It happen'd a Journeyman-Cutler among the Mob was over-officious in acting a Part in the Scene; but his Brethren mistaking his Zeal for a Feint, and judging his Design was to rescue the Women, cried out he was their

Bully, bent their whole Force against him, (who in vain bellow'd out his Innocence) and toss'd him into the Horse-Pond. The News being carried to his Wife, they living in the Neighbourhood, she ran raving like a mad Woman to his Assistance, and fell furiously Tooth and Nail among the thickest of them, who disliking the Treatment from her, threw her in to bear her Husband Company and cool her Passion. The two Courtzans by this means found an Opportunity of sneaking off in their dripping Habits.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

On Saturday last ended the Assizes at Kingston for the County of Surrey, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. George Green, for breaking open the House of Capt. Thomas Forster, at Rotherhithe, and stealing two Silver Spoons, Half a Guinea in Gold, and 40 Shillings in Silver. Joseph Morey, for stealing a Silver Tankard and two Silver Spoons, from the House of Mr. Edward Sutton. John Hammond and Samuel Ealing, for robbing Mrs. Tims, of Richmond, and some other Ladies, in Kew Lane last Friday se'nnight.

Eleven were ordered for Transportation, among whom were Charlotte Smith, for robbing Mr. Lucas, a Farrier, of a Gold Chain and Locket; one Starr, for robbing Mrs. Lee of divers Goods; and Anthony Warren, for Sheep-stealing. Knightly Wood, John Holmes, Richard Man, and Sarah Dunsdale, who received Sentence of Death last Lent Assizes, were ordered to be transported for 14 Years.

Derby, Aug. 4. On Tuesday in the Afternoon the Assizes ended here, when William Walker received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of Isaac Harrison of Belper in this County; Daniel Young was convicted of stealing a large Quantity of Garden Seed, from William Smith at Wirksworth Market, and order'd for Transportation; Moses Chadwick was convicted of stealing two Pair of Breeches, and other wearing Apparel, the Goods of Samuel Cope of Etwell in this County, and order'd for Transportation; and one Man acquitted: William Walker we hear was reprieved till the next Assizes before the Judges set forwards for Leicester.

Northampton, Aug. 8. On Saturday last Henry Doggs and Jacob Medlicote, two of the Malefactors condemn'd at our last Assizes, were executed here for a Robbery on the Highway.

Reading, Aug. 8. On Wednesday last was executed here Watkins de la Fontaine Foreman, for robbing his Master the Duke of St. Albans: He was a young Man in the Bloom and Vigour of Youth, bold, lively and cheerful; and, had he preserved his Integrity, promis'd fair to share a happy Fate. He behaved with Decency, and died with Courage.

William Pullen, who was to have suffered with him for House-breaking, received a Reprieve for a Month on the Day he was to have been executed.

Canterbury, August 6. On receiving the News of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's being safely deliver'd of a young Princess, the Bells of this Cathedral were rung, and the Soldiers quarter'd here were drawn up in the Church-yard, and discharged their Fire-Arms.

On the Night between Wednesday and Thursday we had here a terrible Storm of Wind and Rain; one of the beautiful Windows of the Cathedral was blown, Frame and all, into the Church, and shattered to Pieces.

Yesterday died here, John Gray, Doctor of Physick, a Gentleman of great Practice in these Parts, and exceeding kind to the Poor, near 50 Years of Age: His Distemper was the Stone, for which he had been cut near 40 Years ago.

The above-mentioned Storms of Wind and Rain, have done incredible Damage to the Hop-Plantations in these Parts; which, considering the Damage they received before from the Wind about a Fortnight ago, will make Hops bear a great Price; for, we hear, there are not many Old Hops in hand. Before these Winds happened there was a Prospect of a pretty good Crop.

Shewet-

*Shrewsbury, Aug. 6.* The agreeable News coming to this Place of the Birth of a Princess, the Honourable Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq; the Lord Lieutenant of this County, immediately ordered a general Invitation to all the Gentlemen without Distinction, who were then in Town, to a very elegant and splendid Entertainment, at which there was a very great and numerous Appearance of Gentlemen of the first Rank and Quality in the County. There was the greatest Joy imaginable shewn on this happy Occasion; the Company drank the Healths of their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke, and the Princesses, the new-born Princess, all fast Friends to the present happy Establishment, Sir Robert Walpole, Liberty and Property, and no Pretender, Lord Lieutenant, Mayor and Corporation, Sir Richard Corbet, and William Kinaston, Esq; the two Representatives for this Town, and several other Loyal Healths. There were several Barrels of Ale given to the Populace; but it is observable, that in the midst of all our Rejoicings, there was not one Tory Gentleman present on this Occasion, though they were all invited.

#### SCOTLAND.

On Thursday last Week came on the Election of a Member of Parliament for the Shire of Edinburgh, in the Room of Robert Dundas, Esq; lately made one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, when Sir Charles Gilmour, of Craigmiller, was chosen in his Stead, without Opposition.

*Edinburgh, July 28.* Yesterday Gray the incendiary stood on the Pillory according to his Sentence: He came out well dress'd, with a Flower in his Hand, and made his Bows to the Crowd, which they soon return'd with Hundreds of Eggs, Dirt, Garbage, &c. so that he was in a sad Pickle before he came off, and was taught to receive Correction with more Modesty.

That Day Caldwell the Soldier receiv'd Sentence of Death, and is to be executed the 7th of September next, the Day on which Capt. Porteous was to have suffer'd, had not his Sentence been respited by a Reprieve, of which the Mob deprived him the Benefit. When he found his counterfeit Madnes would be of no farther Use to him, he laid it aside, and told the Judges that he had five Pounds of his own Money, which was taken from him when he was seiz'd, besides that which he robbed from the Mail, and he begg'd it might be given him back for the use of his Wife and Children, which was accordingly granted.

Last Week died of a sudden Illness, Hugh Blair, of Dunrod, Esq;

#### NEWS from the PLANTATIONS.

By Letters from Newport in New-England, we have the following tragical Account, viz. That a Child about 11 Years of Age, Daughter of Mr. Ralph Allen of Portsmouth, was found dead in a Well belonging to Mr. John Easton of that Town; Mr. Easton and his Family being at that time in the Country, and no body left in the House but the Deceased and a Mulatto Woman, who, they conjectured, must know how the Child came by her End; whereupon she was examined about the Matter, and her Responses were so satisfactory, that the Coroner's Jury brought in their Verdict, *Accidental Death.* The next Day Mr. Easton came home, and closely questioning the Mulatto Servant about the Death of the Child, she acknowledged that she accidentally pushed her into the Well: On this Confession they began to mistrust that the Whole was not discovered, and therefore ordered the Corps to be taken up again, and inspected by Physicians and Surgeons, who soon discovered the Child's Neck to be dislocated; on which Account the Mulatto Woman was re-examined, when she confessed herself guilty of the Murder, and that she threw the Body into the Well to conceal her Barbarity. She

was immediately committed to Gaol, and will be hanged in *terrorem.*

#### PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Abercorn, Edward Walpole, and Luke Gardiner, Esqs; to be of the Privy Council of Ireland.

#### PREFERMENTS MILITARY.

Brigadier General Scott, is appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late General Sutton's:

Major Legg succeeds General Scott, as Lieut. Col. of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards: Col. Creamer succeeds Mr. Legg, as First Major of the same Regiment: And Col. Skelton succeeds Col. Creamer, as Second Major.

#### DEATHS.

July 31. At his Seat at East-Lothian, Lord Alexander Hay, Uncle to the Marquis of Tweedale.

August 1. At Tring, in Hertfordshire, the Hon. Lady Mary Gore. *Also*, at Edinburgh, William Drummond, of Grange, Esq;

Aug. 2. At Hampstead, William Carboneil, Esq; *Also*, the Hon. Edw. Leigh, Esq; Heir Apparent to the Right Hon. the Lord Leigh.

Aug. 4. The Rev. Dr. King, Master of the Charter-House.

August 5. At Bath, Henry Betts, Esq; *A few Days ago*, At his Seat in Dumfriesshire, Robert, Earl of Carnwarth.

#### BANKRUPTS.

John Wools, late of Romsey, in the County of Southampton, Taylor.

Henry George Rounds, of the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, Cordwainer.

William Feales, of the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Bookseller.

Thomas Taylor, of Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, Chapman.

#### PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock 144. India 175 5 4ths. South Sea 101 1 4th. Old Annuity 110 1 8th, to 1 4th. New Ditto, 109 7 8ths, to 3 4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity, 106 1 4th. Emperor's Loan 113. Royal Assurance 107 1 half, to 3 4ths. London Assurance 14 3 4ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 15 s. Prem. Old ditto 61. 15 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds, 41. 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 51. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Lottery Tickets 91. 19 s.

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